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#### The Weaker Sister.

The latest authoritative information as to what is going on in Santo Domingo is on the wall. presented in Secretary TAFT's able and comprehensive address at Miami University yesterday. Among many other interesting things the Secretary said:

" On the part of the United States it is assuming assistance to a weaker sister to maintain a status quo existing at the time of the signing of the treaty until it shall be determined whether the treaty can be confirmed or not. The United States Government is not made to do anything, and it is not itself even a trustee by virtue of what it has done

This frank recognition of the right of the Senate to accept or reject the proposed agreement with Santo Domingo is all that could be desired. It is no more than would naturally be expected of a jurist like Mr. TAFT, who so well understands the respective functions of the coordinate departments of our Govern-

"Rendering assistance to a weaker sister to maintain a status quo existing at the time of the signing of the treaty' is a phrase that at once commands the attention. It likewise stimulates the imagination and makes us impatient for the Presidential message which shall tell Congress exactly how the weaker sister has been assisted.

### Russia's Duty to France.

which we published Thursday. Premier ROUVIER, soon after the retirement of safeguard of Chinese labor the authori-M. DELCASSÉ from the Foreign Office, ties decide to hold this SMITH. He is intimated distinctly to the Czar that the put in the detention pen, where a convital interests of France required him tract cook feeds him his native dishes to do something definite for her protec- at a contract price of 50 cents a day. tion against German aggression. We His wife and daughter are put in the are told that he went so far as to suggest | women's pen. There is nothing else to that unless Russia should promptly do with them; besides, he may be bringrecognize some of an ally's obligations, ing them into China for immoral purto the discharge of which the restoration poses. The Pak Hust Tong has called of her military strength on her western attention to the increasing importation frontier would be essential. France on of American women for that purpose. onesided. No careful observer of recent | a marriage license. events will dispute the credibility of what is ascribed to him he fell short of a French patriot's duty.

the Emperor William II. to certain irri- a menace to free Chinese labor. tating interrogatories on the part of | So SMITH lies in the detention pen and some of his subjects, and especially of lives at the contract rate of 50 cents a the military class. You and your grand- day. His companions are four Italianfather, they may say in substance, have | American railroad laborers and a Bowrepeatedly and signally increased the ery thief. The companions of Mrs. German Army, until it has become, as SMITH and Miss SMITH are even less you and we believe, the mightiest war pleasant. Every few days a special fense, for so long as the Triple Alliance about the horrors of the American deendures the German Empire is invul- tention pen. On these occasions the imnerable. With Austria and Italy as allies | migration official who guards the gate she would have found such military and seizes Mr. SMITH by the ridiculous wisp naval resources as she possessed in 1870 of hair which he wears instead of a pig-

amply sufficient for self-protection.

fleet except the purpose of aggrandizement, the settled determination to profit that if Germans covet a colonial empire the quickest way to get it is to conquer it in France or Holland. It is notorious that in 1871 BISMARCK could have secured all the outlying dependencies of now-in China. It is probable that it France in exchange for half the pecuni- never will happen. ary indemnity exacted. For that matter, he might have extorted the colonies and the indemnity both, and but a few years were to elapse before many Germans, looking back, marveled at their own moderation. Compared with other European Powers, the Emperor Wil-LIAM must perceive that for the moment he is much more nearly omnipotent than BISMARCK was in 1871, when the friendly neutrality of Austria and Russia might be abandoned at any moment.

It is plain to every one after the event that M. Delcassé during the last sixteen months was blind to the jeopardy in which the eclipse of Russia's military prestige might place his native country. Had he foreseen it, he must have urged his Russian ally to avoid a war in the Far East, or, having entered upon it and discovered the almost insuperable difficulty of fighting many thousands of agreement with Japan as speedily as been secured at any time during the first months of the contest, and even after the fall of Port Arthur. It ought, indeed, to have been as clear to M. DEL-CASSÉ as it now is to M. ROUVIER that Russia, having entered into a solemn covenant with France, had no moral right to draw from her ally's coffers almost \$2,000,000,000 and then defraud her of the quid pro quo by withdrawing from the line of the Vistula for decimation, and perhaps destruction, at the further end of Asia the many army corps on which France relied to exert a salutary restraint and to create if

need be a diversion on Germany's eastern frontier. When a French statesman opens his eyes to his nation's actual predicament-its money gone, its security crumbling-he justly feels that France has been buncoed by the Czar.

Having paid itself in advance for prospective cooperation by inordinate time for the Russian autocracy to make good. The pretended ally of France can only begin to make good by relieving as promptly as possible what is left of its military strength from the risk of annihilation with which it is threatened in Manchuria. Even as the fervid appeals of the French Premier scorch the wires running to St. Petersburg, the lines of the implacable Japanese are being rigorously drawn around the forlorn Russian commander. While the largest law publishing concerns in the Russian Foreign Office is paltering over | world. the phraseology of its assent to Mr. ROOSEVELT'S suggestion of peace, and striving to mimic its old attitude of arrogance and bluff, the doom of Russia's last great army, massed under the gallant LINIEVITCH, may be already written

Wu Ting-fang and John Smith.

It must be the Hon. Wu TING-FANG who has plotted out the second retaliatory measure in the Chinese campaign no obligation to do enything: it is only rendering against American Chinese exclusionthe scheme to hold up all American passengers at Chinese ports, fumigate them and determine their fitness to enter the country. It must have been a Chinese mind gingered up with American humor which laid out that beautiful scheme in all its subtle logic.

Doubtless the Hon. Wu TING-FANG would like to go as far in this matter as the Americans have gone; perhaps when a more enlightened Government sits in Pekin he will be able to spring a Roland for every American Oliver.

Imagination travels forward to that happy time of great justice. Mr. John SMITH of Broadway and Fifth avenue. tea importer, runs over to China to take a look at his Shanghai branch. Combining business with pleasure, he takes his wife and daughter along for the trip. At Shanghai the imperial immigration authorities hold him up. They ask for his passports. He is down as a merchant. The intelligent inspector notices, however, that the name on the papers is SMITH. That name SMITH has According to a despatch from Paris occurred a great many times on the papers of American coolies; and for the her part would cease to see much Also the suspicious name SMITH is on advantage in the continuation of an their papers as well, and, most suspicious alliance which thus far has proved fact of all, JOHN SMITH cannot produce

The agent and employees of SMITH'S this report. If M. ROUVIER did not say | Shanghai house come down and make a roar. They are willing to swear that SMITH is a genuine merchant. But that As we have pointed out, the unique doesn't count. American testimony is opportunity offered to German ambition traditionally unreliable. The immigraby the virtual, if temporary, effacement | tion inspectors of Shanghai must have of Russia from the list of the great Eu- some more tangible evidence than that ing the warrant of law for such a Govropean Powers may well have exposed before they can admit this SMITH to be

machine that the earth has ever beheld. writer for the Shanghai and Nankin What are these instrumentalities meant | native press drifts in to do a picturesque for? They cannot be needed for de- special Sunday story-with picturestail and kicks him into a standing posiprompted the steady distention of the extracted. While doing so he calls Mr. nese reverse English for "damn Chink." After two months of investigation Mr. by the first favorable occasion to seek SMITH is brought into court. There is the augmentation of German influence | really nothing to prove that he is any-

and power on the European Continent? thing but a merchant; and so, very re-For transmarine expansion a huge army | luctantly-for the officials get unpopular many Americans-Mr. SMITH regains as obviously usual in that society. his wife and daughter and is turned

loose to enjoy China. Of course, this doesn't happen just

# The Convention of Judges at Albany.

On Monday next the Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of this State will meet in convention at the Capitol in Albany for the purpose of choosing a new Supreme Court Reporter. It is the function of this official to prepare for publication, and cause to be published from time to time as they are handed down, the opinions of the appellate branch of the Supreme Court. Mr. MARCUS T. HUN of Albany has been the Supreme Court Reporter since 1874, and 192 volumes of law reports have been published under his supervision. The term of office is five years. When last chosen Mr. Hun came very near being defeated by A. JUDD NORTHRUP of Syracuse, formerly one of the Commissioners of Statutory Revision. Mr. NORTHRUP was beaten by one vote, that of Judge miles from a base, to come to some MILTON H. MERWIN of Utica, who voted with the Democrats in favor of Mr. Hun, possible. Moderate terms could have and in consequence of his action in so doing failed of reappointment to the Appellate Division in the Third Judicial

> Department. The candidates now in the field to succeed Mr. Hun, so far as we have been able to ascertain their names up to the present time, are as follows

JEROME B. FISHER of Chautauqua. CHARLES C. LESTER of Saratoga. A. JUDD NORTHBUP of Sytacuse. FREDERICK E. WADHAMS of Albans WILLIAM A. KEENER of New York. CYRUS W. PHILLIPS of Rochester. LEROY PARKER of Buffalc.

term as County Judge of Chautauqua improvement which induced Justice county. Mr. LESTER is the Surrogate of Saratoga county, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1894. A. JUDD NORTHRUP was County Judge of Onondaga county for twelve years. FREDERICK E. WADHAMS is the Secretary of the New York State Bar Associadrafts on the French treasury, it is high tion. WILLIAM A. KEENER was for many years Professor of Law in Columbia University, and served for a short time on the Supreme Court Bench in this city under an appointment from the Governor. LEROY PARKER was formerly a State Senator in Michigan, and has been for many years identified with the Buffalo Law School. CYRUS W. PHILLIPS has been doing editorial work for many years in the service of the West Publishing Company of St. Paul, one of the

Twenty-three Justices of the Appellate Division can participate in the election of the Supreme Court Reporter, so that twelve votes will suffice to elect. Only five of these Judges are Democrats; hence, if political considerations have anything to do with the choice, the chances of a Democratic candidate would appear to be rather slight. We are not acquainted with the political predilections of all the candidates; the probability is that most of them are Republicans. Mr. HUN, we believe, is a Democrat, although of Mugwumpian tendencies. To the present time there has been no manifestation on the part of the Republican State organization of a preference for any particular aspirant; but it will be a fortunate thing for the public if the convention of Judges is able to select a man who shall do the work of the Supreme Court Reporter for the next twenty years as well as it has been done for more than thirty years past by MARCUS T. HUN.

#### The Girl Astride the Horse.

All the newspapers printed yesterday an ingenuous report from Denver that the Federal Government had ordered the destruction of negatives and prints of certain snapshot pictures in which the President's cavalcade at Glenwood Springs was spoiled for purposes of dignity by the proximity of a young woman in short skirts and cocked hat straddling her horse.

This story, if true, involves an exercise of a power of search and seizure which might possibly receive the approval of Mr. CHARLES A. GARDINER, on his general theory of Executive supremacy and irresponsibility; but it is not likely to be

credited in any other quarter. Section 4294 of the Revised Statutes authorizes the President "to instruct the commanders of the public armed vessels of the United States to subdue, seize, take and send into any port of the United States any armed vessel or boat the crew whereof shall be armed, and which shall have attempted or committed any piratical aggression."

This law manifestly does not apply to such piratical aggressions upon Presidential cavalcades as Miss GERTRUDE DUNN is reported to have committed at Glenwood Springs; at least the law does not authorize the seizure and destruction of pictorial representations of the

bifurcate aggressor. Yet what other Federal statute really comes any nearer than Section 4294ernment order and such an Executive act? The report is ridiculous, and, we have no doubt, untrue.

#### The Real Feminine Aristocracy of America.

The question whether a woman swore, to the extent of using the word "damn," came up in a lawsuit which was decided yesterday. Whether this woman used "damn" or not, there is no doubt that many women occupying decent social places are more or less free in its use. Nor is it remarkable that they should relieve their surcharged feelings with the damnatory expletive. They simply follow a fashion set them by the men What possible purpose, then, can have | tion so that he may have his features | with whom they associate. They pick up objurgatory words as they have picked army and the creation of a formidable SMITH a "fank-wai." That is the Chi- up cigarette smoking. Mrs. EDITH WHARTON'S novels of polite society, more especially "smart" society, record the observations of a writer who is inside that sphere and an authority on its tone and habits. Mrs. WHARTON makes her women characters smoke cigarettes as a is not required; besides, it is obvious with the laboring class if they pass too matter of course. She treats the practise

The tone and customs of those women. however, are of no considerable importance as compared with those of a much larger and much superior body of women just now brought particularly into notice. These are the hundreds, nay, thousands of young women who are receiving academic degrees at college and university commencements, both those in

course and honorary degrees. All the large colleges for women are crowded with students, for example, Vassar, Wellesley, Smith, Bryn Mawr and the total number of such colleges, of varying scholastic standards, is somewhere about 150 in this country. In these institutions are now many more students than there were in all the colleges of the Union at the time when the demand that women should be admitted

to the higher education was first made. All the more important of these women's colleges are embarrassed to afford accommodations for the great and increasing number of students applying for admission. Here in New York the Normal College and Barnard College, the women's department of Columbia University, are crowded with eager students. On Wednesday the Medical College of Cornell University gave to eight women the degree of Doctor of Medicine. On the same day a woman was elevated to the post of assistant professor of anatomy in Johns Hopkins University, at Baltimore, and Union College gave the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature to Miss ELIZABETH MARCH of Bryn Mawr College. Tufts College is to confer the honorary degree of LL. D. on Miss CAROLINE HAZARD, the president

of Wellesley College. Probably it was this manifestation of feminine zeal for knowledge, scholastic JEROME B. FISH At is serving his second | acquirement and general intellectual

BREWER of the Federal Supreme Court to make this suggestion in his Phi Beta Kappa address at Vassar College on

Monday evening: " Who shall say that before gray hair shall cover the heads of the women here to-night there may not sit in the White House a woman who, like Queen VICTORIA, will shed luster upon this country as VICTORIA shed luster upon England?"

However that may be, there is no question that the thousands of women studying sedulously in colleges, and not the swearing and cigarette smoking women in fine clothes, represent the type of American womanhood which is most usual and the only type worthy of commendation and of imitation. They are the real feminine aristocracy of America.

If the framers of this tripartite Government intended that the Executive Department should rank first, ahead of the ongress and Judiciary, why did they put the President in the second place and the Legislative power in the first place in the Constitution?

Poor Jewish farmers of Europe are not to be the pioneer agriculturists in the lofty region which Great Britain offered them in equatorial Africa. The Zionist committee has acted wisely in declining the offer with

thanks. There is nothing the matter with the country. The three experts, headed by Major GIBBONS, whom the Zionist committee sent to Africa to report on the land were most favorably impressed with it. They confirmed all that has been said of its fertility, abundant water, noble forests and climate healthful for Europeans.

But it is perfectly wild, without markets or any kind of civilization, a tenantless Eden. Few natives have lived at this cool altitude. It is a region for which everything is still to be done. It takes men made of stern stuff to plant order, system and oivilization in such a tangled wilderness. Unfortuna e Hebrews deserve a better chance, where men may more easily lend a helping hand and nature doesn't need so much taming.

"Impressions of the United States," by a Scotch sojourner, JAMES DALRYMPLE of Glasgow, will be an interesting book if written on the return of Mr. DALBYMPLE to Scotland. It may make substantial amends for many other books on the United States written by other British tourists.

Only a few weeks ago Mr. DALRYMPLE came here upon the invitation of the Mayor of Chicago, and the cordiality of his reception at the Hoffman House was such as completely to overpower the guest by its vigor and heartiness. This sedate student of the economics of street transportation was greeted by a committee of long haired persons, some of them accompanied by bands and others by paraders burning red fire. The right hand of Mr. DALRYMPLE was violently and effusively shaken; he was boisterously cheered, and at one point of the proceedings he was nearly upset by the enthusiasm of the self-appointed "committee on reception." The modest Scotchman found himself suddenly a man of note. His simplest words were listened to with the hush of deference and his quiet ac-

knowledgments were drowned in cheers. Whatever illusions Mr. DALRYMPLE may have had as the result of this first greeting. they must have entirely disappeared. When he takes his leave from the United States after a really valuable service to the people of the cities he visited the probabilities are that he will leave as a stranger in a strange land, so far as the "public utility" men who greeted him are concerned.

There are none so deaf as those who do not wish to hear. When JAMES DALRYMthe pirate suppressing statute-to afford- PLE's views did not meet the hopes of the

# To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Accounts of the infirm and indigent condition of a telegraph

operator wno was formerly employed by the West ern Union Telegraph Company have recently been published in the New York papers, and a sensa-tional turn has in some instances been given to the narrative by the statement that the employee in tion by the company after he had broken down as

the result of a service of many years. Telegraph Company in a wholly false position and misrepresent the company's policy in its relations with its older employees. I shall be glad if you will give equal publicity to this denial that the employee in question was dismissed from the telegraph company's service or that he is or was in any respect a proper subject for special consideration by reason of his record or the character of service rendered while in the company's emplo His employment by the company has not been ntinuous, having been interrupted by his participation in the last telegraphers' strike and by sundry resignations, our record of which for the period prior to 1800 has been destroyed. His empleasement with this company since that date has been intermittent, owing to unfortunate irregularities in his habits, but he has been given work whenever he applied for it and was in a con-dition to undertake it. He has at all times been treated with great consideration on account of his ong identification with the telegraph service, and on his promise to reform has repeatedly been re-instated under circumstances which would have resulted in the unconditional discharge of a younger employee. He voluntarily severed his connection with the company in September, 1903, by ceasing to report for work, and has never applied for restatement or assistance. Superintendent Western Union Telegraph Com-

NEW YORK, June 15.

# Van Wart's Grave Again.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am wholis at a loss to understand the motive of a recent cor-respondent of THE SUN who disputes my state ment that the grave of Isaac Van Wart at Elms ford is neglected, and describes the place as well cared for. On Saturday, June 10, I again visited Elmsford to see if any change had been made. I found the grave as I have already described it in my former letter to THE SUN, in a neglected little square, enclosed with an iron fence, the plot overgrown with weeds and brush, and rubbish from the other parts of the yard thrown upon it. This is the condition in which I found it Sunday. May 28, and again on Saturday, June 10, The situation is so contrary to what it ought to be that I have to-day requested the authorities in the Dutch Reformed Church, in whose cemetery the grave is situated, to allow me at my own expense to put the place in proper condition and to hold a patriotic service there on the Fourth of July. WILLIAM F. P. PERGUSON.

# NEW YORK, June 13.

Our Italian Garden. To the Editor of the Sun-Sir. In crossing the City Hall Park to-day I counted twenty nine bootblack stands. Is the public aware what Park Commissioner Pallas is doing to make out park beautiful? This work should be extended. There is still room for more of these ornaments and then our park will in reality be an ideal Italian garden, and add to the beauties of the statues that have recently been mounted overlooking the park. What we need is more public benefactors with

NEW YORK, June 15. ONE OF HIS ADMIRERS. Wood Smoke in a City Street. Up from the busy street below A faint blue haze that sets aglow

Again the campfire's coals. There's odor of the pine torch there. The savor of the woods. The song of running waters

Again I breathe the sweet, pure air. And tread the forest ways: Ah. yout and place content hide there, The . A of sunny days.

JAMES B CARRINGTON.

# SUBWAY DANGERS.

#### Mr. Tesla's Views of Possibilities and Proper Equipment.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: looding of the subway is a calamity apt to repeat itself. As your readers will remember, it did not occur for the first time last Sunday. Water, like fire, will break loose occasionally n spite of precautions. It will never be possible to guard against a casual bursting of a main; for while the conduits can be safely relied upon under normal working conditions, any accidental obstruction to the flow may cause a pressure which no pipe or joint

can withstand. In fact, if we are to place faith in the gloomy forecasts of Commissioner Oakley, who ought to know, such floods may be expected to happen frequently in the future. In view of this it seems timely to call to public attention a danger inherent to the electrical quipment which has been thrust upon the Interborough company by incompetent ad-

The subway is bound to be successful, and would be so if the cars were drawn by mules, for it is the ideal means of transportation in crowded cities. But the full measure of success of which it is capable will be attained only when the financiers shall say to the electric companies: "Give us the best, regardless of expense."

It is to be regretted that this important pioneering enterprise, in other respects ably managed and engineered, should have been treated with such gross neglect in its most vital feature. No opportunity was given to myself, the inventor and patentee of the system adopted in the subway and the elevated roads, for offering some useful suggestion, nor was a single electrician or engineer of the General Electric and Westinghouse companies consulted, the very men who should have been thought of first of all.

Once large sums of money are invested in defective scheme it is difficult to make a change, however desirable it may be. The movement of new capital is largely determined by previous investment. Even the new roads now planned are likely to be Even the equipped with the same claptrap devices, and so the evil will grow. "Das eben ist der Fluch der boesen That, dass sie fortzeugend Boeses muss gebaeren.

The danger to which I refer lies in the possiollity of generating an explosive mixture by electrolytic decomposition and thermio dissociation of the water through the direct currents used in the operation of the cars. Such a process might go on for hours and days without being noticed; and with currents of his kind it is searcely practicable to avoid it

altogether. It will be recalled that an expert found the percentage of free oxygen in the subway appreciably above that which might reasonably have been expected in such a more or ess stagnated channel. I have never doubted the correctness of that analysis and have assumed that oxygen is being continuously set free by stray currents passing through the moist ground. The total amperage of the normal working current in the tunnel is ery great, and in case of flooding would ne sufficient to generate not far from 100 subic feet of hydrogen per minute. Inasmuch, nowever, no in railway operation the fuses must be set hard, in order to avoid frequent interruption of the service by their blowing out, in such an emergency the current would be of much greater volume and hydrogen

yould be more abundantly liberated It is a peculiar property of this gas that it is capable of exploding when mixed with a com-paratively large volume of air, and any engineer can convince himself by a simple calculation that, say, 100,000 cubic feet of explosive might be formed before the danger is discovered, reported and prevenive measures taken. What the effect of such in explosion might be on life and property is not pleasant to contemplate. disaster is not probable, but the present electrical equipment makes it possible, and this possibility should be, by all means, re-

The oppressiveness of the tunnel atmosphere is in a large measure due to the heat supplied by the currents, and to the producion of nitrous acid in the ares, which is enhanced by rarefaction of the air through rapid motion. Some provision for ventilan is imperative. But ventilation will not lo away with the danger I have pointed out. It can be completely avoided only by dis-carding the direct current

I should say that the city authorities, for PLE's views did not meet the hopes of the enthusiastic Political Socialists they turned from him. this if for no other reason, should forbid its use by a proper act of legislation. Meanwhile, the owners of adjacent property should obect to its employment, and the insurance on such property except on terms which it NEW YORK, June 15.

To the Entrop of The Sun Sir. The resiment by some of the newspapers of rich man used "damn" in her speech to an This woman denied that she used the "damn" and she was sustained in her denial by her husband, who was present at the interview

woman from consideration as a feminine swearer, but that there are many women of an assured place in fashionable society who swear, if not "like a trooper," yet with some volubility, is unquestionable. Ask miliar with the ways of that society. ladies' dressing rooms at balls and at "hen

Some years ago a lady belonging to one of the families of New York in a peculiarly choice social sphere told me of chancing, in Lenox, to drive up immediately behind cesses were made in New York, where he Lenox, to drive up immediately behind the carriage of another lady of the same sphere, and when both wagons stopped at a certain place of hearing the other woman swearing at her coachman. "The thing disgusted me so," she said to me, "that I resolved never to swear at my coachman again." This particular restriction, how-ever, I discovered, did not prevent her from again. enjoying the relief of swearing at other people.

fashionable society have been noted for their swearing, and the number now is not small. "Goodness gracious!" and "Oh, my!" are not sufficiently relieving expletives for them. Their feelings require a stronger expression.
"Damn"? Why, it is a rather usual femi-

nine term in that society. AN OLD FOGY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Sir. Does "E. J. really think Americans are not subservient? Where the dollar is concerned my countrymen drag their very beliles in the dust. Where there is no dollar they are brutally independent. As to tips, from the "largess" of the knights of old,

through the "lagstappe" of the South, to the "tip" of to day, those who wish to shine publicly in false luster give. No one is forced to tip. Let those opposed cease both tipping and howls of inter-ference with those willing to tip. Incidentally, what about the man who, by innence, draws more salary than he is worth Ngw York, June 14. G. H. Mi

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Sir: The attitude of the average underling is curious here in New York, unlike anywhere else in this country, where the white American usually feels offended at the suggestion of a tip. It is likewise unlike any of the eight European countries known to me, where the native always thankfully accepts it. The New York walter, on the contrary, looks for it eagerly, but seldom utters a word of thanks for it. Does he regard the tip as a matter of course -as a reward for the usually ignorant and wretched

service tendered, or does he regard it as an extra earned wage, for which he owes no thanks? Destitute of self-respect and of gratitude, the New York waiter hardly encourages the discreet beneficence of his guest, and if, for his churilsiness, the waiter be on a second occasion not tipped. the cry is that he will refuse in future to

But redress is easy; an immediate report of the watter's delinquency will induce his employer to enforce decent service or else the waiter is dis-missed. An easy way, therefore, is offered the local public to make the "laborer worthy of his hire"this co amunic

## MARTIN LITTLETON STIRS 'EM. Word Pictures of Carnegle, Rockefeller

et al. for Budding Lawyers. Borough President Martin W. Littleton of Brooklyn was the chief speaker at the annual commencement exercises of the New York Law School last night, when 170 graduates received their degrees at

Carnegie Hall. Mr. Littleton talked about the "greed of gold" and other things. Here are some

"Not very long ago a little man sat down

extracts:

amid the Allegheny hills and built a fire that burned for days and years and when the smoke went up and the fire went out he raked the ashes and found \$300,000,000 melted in the heat of sweat and toil. His footsteps fell upon a continent of iron, his cunning brought a conquering army of brawn and grit, and with the two to serve and sleep not he rose to be a monarch crowned with steel. But when at last he saw the shadows lengthening toward the East he turned away from grinding metal and golden greed to set up once again his lost ideal. Granite galleries hung with art and color, marble structures stuffed with books of cult and greed, rose upon this base of solid gold. But all the granite in the undiscovered earth and all the marble massed in unmined mountains, and all the books born of hate and love, of thought and passion, would fail to teach one half as much as the calm confession coming from this little man that his gain was

wrongly got and his ideal lost in the getting.

"Another man holds hard in check the surging commerce of the age. He, too, found nature's hoarded treasure in deep rich lakes of liquid wealth, and with a privilege Government given and with a protection. Government guaranteed, he nut a plant together whose boundaries baffle all the skill of men and whose powers stagger all the resolute nerve of a nation. "Mistaking the decay of a nation. "Mistaking the decay of nature for the grace of God he turns a trivial stipend to

the church, a pairry contribution to the schools and in return he expects the pulpit and the chair to apologize to God and all the world for the system by which it came. Better than colleges crowning campus grounds; better than churches impliedly pledged to put the case in colorless dis-course; better than all these would be the plain admission briefly made that all his gain was got against the laws of God and

man.
"A few decades ago a man began to guar antee his fellow man against the grave, and since that time he men who loved their wives and children bent their backs in loving labor to fix it so that want would send no specters to their simple board when they were dead. \* \* Men hold-ing the highest place in the integrity of finance; men molding the customs of the times into law for those who come after; men called brave, honest, America men, charged to hold this treasure in the name of the born and the unborn—these men ex-ploit its fullest power for selfish gain; expend its substance in the debonair's de bauch: create fictitious bonds and trade them for the real gold, exchange the litho-graphed promise of a lie for the sacred fund. The collapse comes, and then con-tending captains of the craft and gain play high to win the prize. The game is fin-ished and the fund of millions for the milisned and the fund of millions for the millions is organized into a gambler's roll to bet the street up or down the sheet.

"Not many years ago the people thought it wise and best to make a law by which

need arose they could build and run a railroad underground. They chose the agents to carry out this law, and when the need arose the road was planned. The public credit without stint was used, the public credit without stint was used, the faith of all the people pledged for two generations. The road was built and given to a group of men who organized its values into stock and sold them right and left. The money coming from this was so much that companies old and well established quit the field, leased and left their plant to the new combine. The people know all this, and yet they are asked to sanction now a plan by which the last of all railroads to be built shall go again to private hands to yield an income from the public hands to yield an income from the public need. I have spoken thus of many things in unrelated way to call attention to the duty you must undertake. You owe the Republic in which you live, the State in which you have the fortune to reside, the city upon whose fields of labor you are to enter—you owe all these a debt which you must pay by a hard fight to make them better

#### LOW PRICES FOR PICTURES: Rare Works of Art Knocked Down at Bar- fever. The body is enclosed in an airtight gain Counter Rates.

WASHINGTON, June 15 .- Rare works of art were sacrificed under the hammer this afternoon in this city. The life size, full length portrait of Abraham Lincoln and two canvases, life size figures of Charles Sumner, said to be striking likenesses. all painted by the late William T. Mathews. went for mere trifles.

The Lincoln was purchased by James Fay of New York for \$125 and the two pictures of Sumner were bought by the Rev. Frank Bristol, pastor of the Metropolitan M. E. Church of this city for \$17.50 each. The life size portrait of the late President McKinley, a lifelong friend of the artist, was withdrawn from the sale because it was bid only to \$185.

Two portraits of William Cullen Bryant, also an old friend of the artist, were sold for \$12.50 and \$9. A magnificent picture of Pike's Peak from Wet Mountain Valley

Mathews was a chorister in St. was the friend and contemporary of Elliott. Huntington and others of the same class. His pictures at that time brought large prices. He came to Washington to paint Lincoln and Sumner, and after the pictures were finished they were left on his hands because of the large price he asked for them. He spent the rest of his winters here. He painted the portraits of more Presidents than any other artist.

### NEW CLASS AT WEST POINT. There Are Four Foreigners Among the 145 Successful Candidates.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 15 .- The successful candidates for cadetehips reported today to the Academy and were admitted. The new class contains 145 men, of whom four are from foreign countries and will receive instruction at West Point by a special act of Congress. Among the foreigners are two Chinamen, Ying Hsing Wen and Ting Chia Chen; Frutus Tomas Plaza of Ecuador and Luis Bogran of Honduras. Albert Lyman, brother of Cadet Lyman, who graduated with the 1905 class, entered to-day, being appointed from Honolulu to succeed his brother from that district.

# Appeal to Save the Sea Birds.

The National Associotion of Audubon Societies, through its president, William Dutcher of 525 Manhattan avenue, has sent out an appeal for funds to help in the work of preserving sea birds from extermination. It says that there are yet small colonies of sea birds on the coasts and large inland lakes which have thus and large made an extension now thus far escaped the plume hunters and which with care and watchfulness may be preserved. The association in the last breeding season had forty wardens guarding the colonies. The appeal says that the number should be increased to at least 500.

# Hasbrouck's Forty-ninth Anniversary.

The commencement exercises of Hasbrouck Institute were held last evening in the Institute building at Crescent and Harrison avenues, Jersey City. Miss Frances D. Spengeman was valedictorian and Miss Julia W. Forrest salutatorian. Spencer Weart, '72, made an address to the eighteen graduates and ex-Supreme Court Justice Gilbert Collins presented the diplomas. The commencement marked the forty-ninth anniversary of the founding of

# THE DUMB SPEAK.

#### Commencement Oratory at the School That Teaches Them How.

The star graduates of this year at the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, on Lexington avenue, spoke pieces yesterday, and the rest of the school

listened to them. They had the usual stunts: class history, class prophecy, class everything. But all the speech required to express their ideas with they acquired at this institution. Edwin Darrell, the class historian, got a most perfect hearing and normal speech in two years. He says he is going to be an artist.

Edwin Nies, the drophet, became totally deaf and dumb when he was 5 years old, but he delivered his prophecy so clearly that people at the other end of the room heard him.

heard him.

"It was in 1910," said he. "I saw a masher raise his hat to a lady. She seized him by the collar and rolled him into the gutter. It was Emma Foure. She had learned jiu-jitsu from her Japanese husband." This, uttered in the thick, labored speech of organs made to speak whether they would or no, was more brilliant than wit to the sympathetic audience.

Lillie Lindhoff, the belle of the class.

said in her valedictory speech, of which she herself couldn't hear a word, that those were pleasant days she and her classmates had spent at the institution.

And when Principal E. A. Gruver told them to be good they watched his lips closely and nodded their heads reassuringly.

Lillie got a prize for arithmetic. Ida-Frank got one for articulation, and other prizes were awarded. prizes were awarded.

Some former pupils came back to the school on a visit. One of the "old boys" entered the boys' playground. The little fellows, still in bondage, clustered around him.

him.

"Hello, old boyevitch!" they cried. "and how is your healthsky?" only they said it with their bands in sign language. Their faces were all grin and enthusiasm; their hands and fingers worked busily. But not a word of speech was heard as they hung about the "old boy." Speech is only for the classroom and working hours. In play hours they prefer their soundless language of the hands.

#### CROWNED CUP FOR THE MAYOR. Turn of the Eastern Schuetzen Corps to Do Him Honor.

George B. McClellan, LL. D., and incidentally Mayor of New York, received yesterday scores of congratulations by mail and telegraph on the honor which was conferred upon him on Wednesday by Princeton University. The Mayor is the youngest man who ever received an honorary degree from Princeton, and he remarked yesterday, "I am as proud of this honor as I was of being elected Mayor." Another compliment was paid to him yesterday when a delegation of the Brooklyn Eastern Schuetzen Corps brought him a silver loving cup topped with a gilded crown. The corps is holding its annual shooting festival at Glendale. According to custom the opening of the gathering is marked by three shots at a wooden kite. The first shot is called the President's, the second the Governor's and the third the Mayor's. It was the third that hit the kite, and the annual silver cup and gilt crown went to the Mayor.

While the presentation was being made
to the Mayor one of the delegation in the

### had to put on the cup, too. ANOTHER BOAT TO PANAMA.

. It was well he did so, for the crown fastened to the cup and he would have

enthusiasm of the moment, suggested that the Mayor be crowned. With a wave of his hand the Mayor deprecated the sugges-

Government's Ficet Not Enough - Architect Johnson's Body Brought Back. The Savannah Line steamship City of Savannah, has been chartered by the Government to augment the fleet plying between this port and Colon, which is inadequate to carry supplies, men and machinery to the Canal Zone fast enough to suit the

of Savannah will sail on her first trip on June 26.

The steamship Allianca, which arrived yesterday from Coion, brought the body of W. O. Johnson, late supervising architect of the Isthmian Canal Commission,

Isthmian Canal Commission. The City

On the youage of the Allianca to this port J. F. Cleary, a second cabin passenger, died of acute alcoholism and the body was the canal line. His home was in this city.

There were fourteen canal employees. on the Allian a who had resigned owing to the tropical climate and the high cost

#### of living. THE SEAGGERS.

#### Sir Edward Elgar and Lady Elgar Arrrive on the Dentschland.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the stramship Deutschland, from Hamburg, Dover and Cheroourg, were J. C. Ayer, E. Doitson, H. J. Maynard, Mrs. F. Munsay, J. S. Pairson, H. J. Mayaard, M. J. F. Munsay, J. S. Pairson, H. Po veil Readerick Richard Wilson, Walter B. Brower, Spender Bordon, Jr., A. E. Colabrook, S.r. Edvar i Elgar, the English composer, and Livdy Elgar, T. W. Hamilton, A. G. Hoyt, W. Peters, W. T. Rickards, G. H. Strawbridge, Marquia Affred Dusnet de Shours, Judge Henry Steinert, J. W. Stewart, V. R. Ulman and J. D. Williams. Henry Steinert, J. W. Stewart, V. R. Ulman and J. D. Williams.

Among the passangers on the steamship Koenig Albert, from Genoa, Naples and Gibraltan were Count Reybaudi Massigha, Italian Consul-General to New Tork; A. Scovel, C. Russell Hewlett, C. A. Grassell, George D. Emerson, J. W. Donnelly, the Rev. Dr. Walling Clark, W. E. Babcock and I. T. Arms.

#### I. T. Arms. SARASOHN WILL VOID.

#### Estate to Be Divided as if There Had Been No Will.

Surrogate Thomas refused yesterday to admit to probate the will of Kasryel H. Sarasohn, the Jewish newspaper publisher. who died in January last, leaving an estate valued at over half a million dollars. The Surrogate found that the laws relating to the attestation of the will were not complied with by the testator, as the witnesses did not even know the nature of the docu-

did not even know the nature of the document they were signing. The will was drawn in the Hebrew language and according to the Hebrew forms, which, however, do not conform with the laws of this State. The will was contested by one of the sons, Ezekiel Sarasohn, who alleged that his father had failed to carry out an agreement by which this son was to share equally with the other children in the estate provided he would please the father by marrying. The property will now be divided as if there had been no will. The Jewish Daily News property is to be sold in partition. News property is to be sold in partition.

# ADDICKS KICKS IN VAIN.

#### Protests Against Boston Gas Consolidation but It Goes Through. Boston, June 15 .- The consolidation of

the Boston gas companies was accomplished this afternoon in a private room at the National Shawmut Bank.

at the National Shawmut Bank.

The only ripple on the surface of a deal involving more than \$15,000,000, was the appearance on the scene of J. Edward Addicks, once the most important man in Boston gas, but to-day a minority stockholder in some of the corporations involved.

Mr. Addicks's reappearance in the local gas situation was short and ineffective. He protested, voted his stock against the deal, and threatened to get out an injunction to stop its consummation. This threat did not materialize, however, though he departed before the final scene in the transaction had been enacted. The terms on parted before the unal scene in the transaction had been enacted. The terms on which the eight companies sold their entire properties to the Boston Consolidated Gas Company are not to be made public.